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CURRENCY REFORM.

The need of currency reform—of a financial system which will render impossible the recurrence of panic like that which took place in 1907—is so generally recognized in this country as to be no longer a disputable question. The only point about which there is any difference of opinion is as to what particular method of reform shall be adopted, and unfortunately the divergent views held on that subject have operated so far to prevent the enactment of any remedial legislation at all.

Senator Aldrich undoubtedly spoke the truth when he stated yesterday at the convention of the American Bankers' association in New Orleans that currency legislation is not legitimately a matter of partisan politics. The fact that it has been made so in the past is chiefly responsible for the fact that our financial system is now probably the worst of any first-class nation in the world. There is no more reason why the currency should be made the sport of politicians than why the public health, the schools or the laws preventing ordinary forms of crime should be so used, and the consequences to the public are almost, if not quite, as pernicious in the one case as in the other.

The establishment of a sound banking system is just as much a matter for the bankers of the country as the enactment of laws for the protection of public health is a matter for the doctors. The American Bankers' association is a non-political and non-partisan organization composed of the ablest financiers of the country. The members of that body are practically unanimous for the adoption of what is known as the Aldrich plan of currency reform, and it would seem that the ordinary citizen, who knows about as much about the technical side of banking as he does about the technical side of the practice of medicine, should be willing to be aided in an important matter by the judgment of men who by lifelong special training are best equipped to solve problems connected with the financial affairs of the country.

The suppression of the demagogue is the first and most necessary step in progress towards currency reform. The next and most important step is absolute honesty in the efforts at reform.

AVIATOR'S DISEASE.

Almost every occupation has its neurosis, and every new sport adds one to the long list. We have become familiar with the "golfer's wrist," the "tennis elbow" and the "baseball arm" side by side with the "writer's cramp." Trades have their dangers and develop new types of disease. The air induces pathologic as well as physiologic effects. Disturbances in physiologic balance experienced at altitudes were described by Da Costa under the name of mal des montagnes in the fifteenth century, and the dangers of changes in atmospheric pressure were made memorable by the eventual and fatal balloon ascension of Tissander and his comrades from Paris in 1875.

The latest accession to the gallery of maladies in the mal des aviateurs, says the Journal of the American Medical Association in a recent issue. With aviation meets as a daily occurrence, with a transcendent flight now an accomplished fact, and the aeroplane in actual operation as an "engine of war," it is not surprising that the medical aspects of this new vocation should invite the attention of the scientist. Professors Cruchet and Moutinier of Bordeaux have recorded observations made at one of the large French meteo. An aeroplane flight calls for a continuous effort, both physical and intellectual, under conditions to which the human body is not adjusted. An ascent to an altitude of nine thousand feet is accomplished in thirty to forty minutes and succeeded by a return to earth within five to seven minutes. To these speedy ascents and almost dazzling descents, forming the peculiar mechanical features of certain types of flight, are added the rapid changes in barometric pressure, the attendant modifications in the composition of the atmosphere, and the sudden alterations in temperature (from 4° on the ground to 43° F. at nine thousand feet)—a combination of factors including those to which all workers at high altitudes may be exposed.

The data collected are, as yet, too scanty to permit of any elaborate

discussion. Certain symptoms are of particular interest. During the ascent, shortness of breath may be experienced at relatively low altitudes, accompanied by rapid pulse. There may be a mild buzzing in the ears, but dizziness has not been reported. Headaches are liable at an altitude of about 4,500 feet. The sensation of cold becomes intense. Irregularities in the muscular movements are also reported—perhaps the expression of the combined effects of cold, accelerated heart-beat, nervous tension, fatigue and other factors.

As in the case of mountain-climbing, the altitude at which different individuals are attacked varies widely. Cruchet and Moutinier add that probably the extreme rapidity with which the aviator travels through a changing atmospheric environment contributes distress and even danger to variations in atmospheric pressure, which divers, for example, would regard as relatively slight. Some of the symptoms noted in balloon workers find a counterpart in those reported by aviators.

BEATTIE AND RELIGION.

Convicted of wife murder, sentenced to die in the electric chair within a few fleeting hours, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., of Virginia has at last turned to religion for comfort.

There is nothing remarkable in the fact; it is quite common among all classes. Men—and women too, for that matter—live too much for what life has to offer and too little for what the future has to offer, and thus it generally happens that when they stand upon the brink of that unknown realm from which no traveler ever returns, they seize desperately at the last minute for the one straw that serves the slightest hope for guidance across the great divide.

Death is something that too few people contemplate until it faces them. The daily life of the average man is filled with the sorrows, the joys, the cares, the tribulations and the hopes and fears of the mortal.

It is too frequently the rule that man lives for today, forgetful or negligent of the tomorrow, and Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., is a sample—if not a representative—of what a godless life means when death's icy hand closes in relentless grasp.

The morbid features of Beattie's crime and death are not worth considering. He is but a degenerate; his crime is a trifle unusual, a trifle more brutal, a trifle more abandoned than that of the average weak criminal.

His end is but a trifle more terrible than the end of the average young profligate who has more money than brains and more indulgence than restraint. His case, after all, is commonplace.

But the thing that is worthy of note, if indeed the case is worth consideration from a moral standpoint, is the fact that useless as his life has been, wasted as his hours have been, tainted with the worst passions as his record has been—Beattie has at last turned for comfort to religion.

What religion he turned to is not worth discussion in this regard, since the subject is broader than that, if it is worth while at all.

Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., is simply a horrible example for the father and the mother who think that a son can be reared without religion and survive against the temptations and snares of the present generation. Religion has become, to many people, merely a form, empty and meaningless—something that might be worth while, were there time for it.

But Beattie like many another, is simply demonstrating, once again, a foreboding and terrible, the truth that a life without religion is pretty empty, and that when it comes to facing death—when all else must remain behind, the good in a man's life is all he can take with him to the other shore and that religion, sincere and earnest—be it what it may, is the only lamp that glows through the valley of the shadow of death.

PITY THE POOR JUROR.

A feature of long-protracted trials like the one now in progress in Los Angeles which has received but scant notice from the press is the tremendous hardship which is placed on the jurors who are compelled by law to remain for months virtually prisoners, their liberty quite as fully restrained as that of the man on trial.

It is related of one of the McNamara jurors who was excused from service after having been tentatively accepted, that when he was informed that he would not be required to serve he wept for sheer joy and stated that he felt like a man who had just been turned out of jail. Who can say that his feelings were not entirely natural or that his emotions were not justified?

The public good requires that in all suits at law the highest standard of citizenship should be required of those who are to sit in judgment upon the life, liberty or property of their fellow citizens. How can this be realized when the prospective juror is asked to abandon his business affairs and leave his family for an indefinite period which in certain cases extends over several months?

What wonder is it that men are re-

sisting to every possible subterfuge to escape service on the McNamara jury? Why should we be surprised at the news that illness, both among the jurors themselves and their families, has rendered even more difficult the selection of twelve men to pass upon the case against the defendant? Isn't the prospect before those unoffending prisoners sufficient to make a man sick—and is it at all remarkable that the wife of one of the jurors should have been stricken with nervous prostration upon learning that her husband had been accepted for jury service?

And—not the least important consideration—what sort of a jury may be expected to result from the methods employed in the conduct of the McNamara case?

The wholesale registration frauds in Los Angeles, following close upon the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment, prove that the ladies are not unappreciative of their blessings.

The McNamara Republican characterizes the Shady Bend far party as "uncalled for." Really the Republicans should not indulge in such extreme language.

The Dubuq, Mesaba and Northern railroad, it is charged, was going up by John D. Rockefeller for a million dollars. We cannot believe it. Think of John D. giving up anything, even if he wanted the railroad.

It has been charged that the gamblers of Chicago maintain a standing fund of \$40,000 to be used in "casing up public officials." We were under the impression that they came higher than that in Chicago.

Santo Domingo is impolite, to say the least. It trots forth a meanly little assassination when we have the Mexican border right at our back door.

It is entirely fitting that the bar association should adopt a code of ethics, but experience has shown that the most binding code in any profession is the one that is not written.

It must be admitted that the evidence in the Shady Bend far party case is getting a trifle strong in flavor.

It is not difficult to imagine Porfirio Diaz as having a real good laugh with himself every time he reads the news from Mexico.

Those Kansas men who turned a school teacher may be proud of the job, but it looks to an unbiased person that they ought to be hanged.

There is danger that by the time a jury is secured in the McNamara case the public will have forgotten what the case is about.

A Kansas City contemporary calls Houston "the city of dreams." We thought as much from reading Bailey's paragraphs in the Post.

Congressman Underwood's presidential boom is suffering from a severe case of hypertension.

Sarah Bernhardt is certainly old enough to know better. Besides, she doesn't need the advertising.

Butter and eggs are at a prohibitive price in Chicago, but the market on public officials remains open.

It certainly sounds funny to hear Seattle kicking up all this racket about water.

It remains to be seen just how "young" the jury that is to try Mrs. Patterson is.

The McNamara jury will be completed—maybe.

After all, the life of a school teacher is hard—even in Kansas.

HAD NO CAMPAIGN FUND, WAS ELECTED

Brand Whitlock, Chosen Mayor of Toledo, Did Not Spend Anything on Election Expenses.

Toledo, O., Nov. 22.—Brand Whitlock, who was elected mayor of Toledo for the fourth time November 7, filed with the board of elections today a certified statement that he did not spend a single cent for expenses during the campaign just ended.

W. E. Reis, Socialist candidate for mayor, declared that he spent \$1,100 expounding the cause of socialism, but had no personal expenses. The Kimble corrupt practice law, passed by the Ohio legislature, compels all candidates to file an itemized account of campaign expenses within ten days after election.

THE MAZE SELLS.

211 South First Street.
Bird Cages for \$50 and.....\$1.10
Black canvas covered Horse Blankets.....\$2.25
A splendid heavy wool Horse Blanket for street use.....\$3.25
For.....\$1.00 and 15c
Hood and Goggles Salt and Pepper Shakers with Sterling Silver tops, pair.....\$1.00
Boys' Boxing Gloves, per set.....\$1.00
Children's Plush Overcoats.....\$2.50
Children's High Top Shoes; 13 to 3.....\$2.25
W. M. KIERK, Proprietor.

CADETS ARE UP AGAINST EXAMS THIS WEEK.

First Quarter's Work at Military Institute Drawing to Close; Looking Forward to Thanksgiving.

Roswell, N. M., Nov. 22.—The end of the first quarter of the session of the New Mexico Military Institute is drawing near, and the cadets are now in the throes of preparation for quarterly examinations.

General review is in progress this week and examinations are to begin on next Thursday, continuing until Wednesday, the day before Thanksgiving. The officers report splendid progress during the first three months and the work as a whole has been far more satisfactory this year than ever before in the history of the school.

The personnel of the new cadets who were admitted last fall was considerably above that of former years, many of the new men entering in the second and third years of the course. However, it is the opinion of the officers that the cadets prepared at the institute during the last session are making better progress in their work than those admitted upon certificates from other schools.

The literary societies will begin work in dead earnest immediately after the first term examinations. Much time during the winter term will be devoted to debating and declamatory work. Already teams have been organized and preliminary debates will be held at the Monday assembly periods. Later in the session a number of debates will be given in the assembly hall on Friday evenings.

Thanksgiving. School duty will be suspended on Thursday, November 23, but will be resumed immediately the day following.

On Thursday afternoon the cadet team will play a championship game with the "farmers" from the Agricultural College in Baumer park of this city. Great interest will be centered in the outcome of this match, as it will determine the winner of the championship of the southwest. During the past two years the cadets have easily defeated all comers and have won the championship without difficulty. This year the outlook is hardly as bright as heretofore. Still the young officers are not daunted and expect to put down the farmers. The corps of cadets have great faith in their gridiron champions and are willing to back them to the last moment of play. It is also said that confidence on the west side of the mountains is equally strong in regard to the "farmers' team. It is reported that they have this year succeeded in building up an especially strong aggregation. The cadets were much surprised to find that they were weak in many places by their practice game with the high school. This game showed them that it would be necessary to strengthen their team and to practice their men with great diligence. The supporters of the team believe that the institute will put out a team on Thanksgiving day which will be 200 per cent better than the team which played the high school last week.

Interested in Army and Navy Games. The supporters and friends of the New Mexico Military Institute, as well as the cadet and corps, are taking a lively interest in the army and navy games which will take place in Philadelphia next Saturday. Strange as it may seem, two star players in this game come from the New Mexico Military Institute. Don Hamilton, who plays left end on the navy team, was graduated from the Military Institute in 1907, and will this year graduate from Annapolis. Charley Howley, who was graduated from the Military Institute in 1909, is playing right end on the West Point team. Both of these young men are making excellent records of weather manhood. They received their physical and mental training at the Military Institute and were therefore far better prepared for the strenuous work at the national academies than is the average young man who enters and takes up the military life without special preparation. Hamilton and Howley will be pitted against each other in the great army and navy game which attracts more attention than any other athletic event in the world. It is a test with the army against the navy. This game is attended by the president and his cabinet officers, by the secretary of both war and navy and by all the officers who can possibly arrange to be there. To think that in this great game our local school has two representatives is sure to attract great interest from everyone living in New Mexico. It must be remembered also that the very fact of these two men being on their respective football teams signifies that they are making good in their schools. The regulations of both academies prohibit any man from participating in a game who is not thoroughly proficient in all of his work, both military and academic. The returns from the army and navy game will be watched with great interest. This is Hamilton's third year on the Naval academy's team, but it is the first year for Howley on the army team. Hamilton came near receiving a place on the All-American College team last year. It is very probable that he will win his honors along this line for the present season.

A tight feeling in the chest accompanied by a short, dry cough, indicates an inflamed condition of the lungs. To relieve it buy the dollar size BALDWIN'S HOREHOUND SYRUP; you get with each bottle a free HERRICK'S RED PEPPER POROUS PLASTER for the chest. The syrup relieves the tightness and the plaster draws out the inflammation. It is an ideal combination for curing colds settled in the lungs. Sold by all druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

CONFIDENCE RETURNS TO BUSINESS WORLD.

New York, Nov. 21.—Henry Clews in his weekly letter says in part:

Confidence and sanity are gradually resuming their sway in the business world. Depression and pessimism went to extremes and big business is now beginning to find that it has been more frightened than hurt by its discomfort at being compelled to change from a system that was against public policy to a system that is in compliance with public policy was easily understood. For nearly twenty years our industrial leaders had been working on the lines of industrial monopoly. To be obliged to suddenly change that policy and face the risks of unbridled competition was unquestionably an undesirable and somewhat startling revolution in business methods. It has been accomplished, however, without serious friction and without the disasters so freely predicted. The question as to what shall be done with the Sherman law is now one of the foremost problems of the day. Congress will undoubtedly give it much attention during the coming session; yet it is doubtful if any important changes will be effected until after the presidential election, the two chief issues of which are certain to be the trusts and the tariff. It is unfortunate that the agitation should be thus prolonged, for as President Taft has pointed out, the supreme court has not only interpreted the Sherman law on lines of sound economics, but has also canonically read into the law the word "reasonable," so that no important new legislation is really necessary, although Mr. Taft is likely to push his favorite ideas regarding a federal incorporation law. Of course, the era of inflated monopoly profits is over, but nobody supposes that our great industrial concerns will be obliged in consequence to run upon an unprofitable basis. Fair competition will be good for business. It will promote enterprise and bring out the best men, methods and ideas. Into the open the best methods and the best men. Competition stands for progress, while monopoly leads to lethargy and decay. In the restoration of competition nobody wishes to see that force run to extremes, and reasonable restraint upon competition is quite as necessary as restraint upon monopoly forces.

General business shows a continued tendency toward improvement. There has been no important increase in the volume of trade, but at the same time there has been no important shrinkage compared with last year. As a matter of fact business is running at about normal proportions. Profits are not as large as a year or two ago, and this is the main cause of recent discontent. In many respects, however, the situation is really very satisfactory. Financial and commercial conditions are sound, having been thoroughly tried out by the liquidation and the unfavorable experience of the past two years. The rise in commodity values has been checked and in many cases prices are decidedly lower. Our crops as a whole are about on an average; the big yield of cotton and an ample yield of corn compensating for shortages in other directions. Our foreign trade is in very satisfactory form. Railroad rates have been restored, and the action of the commerce court in regard to the Spokane case has been reassuring. Gross earnings of the railroads make satisfactory comparisons with last year, and the decline in net earnings has reached its worst without any serious effect upon dividends. Railroad managers are recovering their mental equilibrium, as proved by their placing liberal orders for equipment and steel rails. These orders have been held back as long as possible and their placement reflects the imperative necessities of the roads. Some heavy orders for steel rails have recently been placed.

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the total for the first ten months of this year being 309,000 tons ahead of the same time in 1910. For cars also liberal orders have been placed, aggregating fully 40,000 within the last three weeks. The steel trade has certainly turned the corner and higher prices may be expected if present activity continues.

At Chicago and other financial centers a more hopeful feeling prevails. Investors who have long held back from the market are beginning to increase their interest in better grade securities. For bonds there has been a slightly improved demand. Merchandise is moving more freely, buyers having recognized the fact that prices are frequently relatively low and stocks of merchandise abnormally small. How long the slackened pace in business, which has now been running for over a year, will continue cannot be foreseen. But it must be remembered that in the United States depression never lasts long and is usually followed promptly by a fresh forward movement. The only hindrance is the political situation. It is a foregone conclusion that we are in for another twelve months of political contest, but as soon as the results can be foreseen business will begin to resume its natural activity. Already there are signs of exhaustion in extreme radical circles and all indications point, first, to only a moderate reduction in the tariff, and second, to a show and rational treatment of the trust problem. Heading action is extremely improbable. Congress opens two weeks hence and its program for the coming winter will be fairly well known.

This week's stock market ends with higher prices and increased confidence. Underlying conditions continue sound and show no change, except for the better. Money remains very easy; but gold exports have started upon a considerable scale, chiefly to Canada and Argentina. This week's shipments amounted to nearly \$4,000,000, and more is expected to follow. The effect will be beneficial in tending to reduce the extreme ease of money, which really is too cheap. Apparently some of our bankers consider the present situation more opportune for the placing of new issues, judging by recent public offerings. Europe is looking with more favor upon American investments, never having shared the right over the Sherman law which has been manifested by our own investors.

WOUNDED OUTLAW PROVES TO BE JUAN SALCEDA

Man Captured by Constable Gordon Near Carlsbad Is Escaped Convict Under Sentence for Murder.

Carlsbad, N. M., Nov. 22.—The outlaw that was captured by Constable Carl Gordon has proven to be Juan Salceda, an escaped convict who was sent up from Elddy county several years ago for attempted murder. He says the man that escaped the night of the fight was also an escaped convict. When Gordon ran in on the two men, Grover Tullis was in the house